

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Press and Information Section

12 Victoria Road, London W8, Tel. 01-937 1912

No. 1-1984

31 January 1984.

CONTENTS :

I- VIETNAM 1983 : POSITIVE ECONOMIC BALANCE-SHEET,

- 1- Achievements in 1981-1983.
- 2- Main Targets for 1984-1985.
- 3- National Assembly on 1984 Socio-Economic Plan.

II- VIETNAM AND THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION :

- 1- Declaration of Peace Made by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 26 Dec, 1983.
- 2- President of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Truong Chinh Supports Arab Peoples against U.S Imperialist and Israeli Zionism.
- 3- Vietnam in Support of the Republic of Cyprus.
- 4- Vietnam Supports Angola.
- 5- Note from S.R.V. Foreign Ministry to P.R.C. Foreign Ministry.
- 6- News in Brief.

III- CELEBRATION OF THE 5th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA :

- Excerpt from the Speech of Comrade Heng Samrin, President of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea at the Meeting in Phnom Penh, January 7th.
- Speech of President Heng Samrin at the Meeting in honour of the Vietnamese Party and State Delegation in Phnom Penh, January 8th, 1984.
- Speech of Comrade Truong Chinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V; President of the Council of State of the S.R.V.N, Head of the Vietnamese Party and State Delegation to 5th Anniversary of the Foundation of the P.R.K.

oOo
""/""

I- VIETNAM 1983 : POSITIVE ECONOMIC BALANCE-SHEET

1/ Achievements in 1981-1983 :

Following are some figures from the report presented by Mr. Vo Van Kiet, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission at the Session of the National Assembly of Vietnam on December 19, 1983 :

- The most outstanding achievement has been recorded in agriculture.

Food production during this period has registered an average yearly increase of nearly one million tons compared with the annual 200,000 (two hundred thousand) ton average in the period 1976-1980. In 1983 alone, the production of food, in spite of damages caused by typhoons and floods, reached 16,932,000 tons. Food procurement to the State in 1983 has reached 3.75 million tons; 800,000 tons more than 1982. 1983 is also the first year Vietnam did not have to import food.

- Compared with 1982, increments are also recorded in other aspects : the acreage under industrial crops by eight per cent, the number of pigs by three per cent, buffaloes by three per cent... sea-fish catch rose by 15 per cent, 12 per cent more than planned.

- The gross industrial product value in 1983 increased by 25 per cent over 1978. The annual increase in the period 1981-1983 averages 11.8 per cent compared with 0.6 per cent in the 1976-1980.

- Investments in capital construction are up by 11 per cent. Exports increase by 17 per cent over 1982.

2/ Main targets for 1984-1985 :

- Food production : 18 million tons in 1984, including 15.7 million tons of rice and 2.3 million tons of subsidiary food - in rice equivalence - the figure is expected to rise to 19 or 20 million tons in 1985.

The rice acreage will be 5.76 million hectares in 1984 and 5.8 million hectares in 1985 including two million hectares planted with high-yielding rice species.

The area for industrial crops will be 1,130,000 hectares in 1984, 38 per cent more than that in 1983.

Livestock breeding : 12 million of pigs in 1984 and up to 13 million in 1985, 4.8 million of buffaloes and cows in 1984 and up to 5.1 million in 1985.

Aquatic products : 730 thousand tons in 1984 and 780 thousand tons in 1985.

Forestry : 80 thousand hectares to be afforested in 1984, and 400 million trees planted in scattered areas (equivalent with 200 thousand hectares) in 1984. Timber production 1.4 million cubic metres in 1984 and 1.5 million cubic metres in 1985.

Light industrial production : 320 million metres of cloth and silk in 1984 and up to 380 million metres in 1985; 67,000 tons of paper in 1984 and up to 90,000 tons in 1985.

1,100 million packets of cigarettes in 1984 and up to 1,400-1,500 million packets in 1985.

Electric output : 4.83 billion Kwh in 1984 and up to 5.3 billion Kwh in 1985.

Coal output : 6.5 million tons in 1984 and up to 8 million tons in 1985.

1.6 million tons of cement in 1984 and up to 2 million tons in 1985.

- Investments in capital construction at the central and local levels in 1984 will rise by 32 per cent over 1983.

House building from 250,000 to 300,000 square metres, including 100,000 square metres in Hanoi.

- Communications and transport : the freight volume in 1984 will rise by 11 per cent in terms of tonnage and 9 per cent in term of tonnage/kilometre over 1983.

- Export : the export value in 1984 will rise by 22 per cent over 1983.

- Education :

Enrolment of general education schools in the 1984-85 school-year upward of 12 million.

Enrolment of secondary vocational and higher education schools 190,000, a 23 per cent increase over 1983 including 35,000 university and college students, a 22 per cent increase over 1983.

- Public health and social welfare :

The population growth rate is expected to drop to 1.7 per cent in 1985.

The number of hospital beds will increase by at least three per cent.

3/ National Assembly Resolution on the 1984 Socio-Economic Plan :

- The gross industrial product value (including small industries and handicrafts) will increase by 9.5 per cent over 1983.

- The gross agricultural product value will increase by seven per cent over 1983.

Total food production (in paddy equivalent) : 18 million tons.

Food procurement to the State : 4.3 million tons.

- Total investment in capital construction will increase by 31.4 per cent over 1983.

- Freight transport will increase by 11 per cent in tonnage and 9 per cent in tonnage/kilometre .

- Total retail sales and the organized market will increase 35-40 per cent .

- Exports will increase by 22 per cent in value;

- Labour productivity of a factory worker will increase by 5 per cent, of a building worker , by 10 per cent, and of a transport worker by 4.5 per cent.

- Production cost and circulation expenditure in the central state sector will drop by 3.7 per cent.

- The acreage of industrial crop will expand by 38 per cent.

- Afforestation : up by 7 per cent.

- The number of pigs will increase by eight per cent, that of buffaloes and cows, by 5 per cent.

- Electricity production will increase by 12 per cent, coal by 8 per cent, textile by 23 per cent, paper by 26 per cent (22 per cent for writing paper) and cane-sugar by 35 per cent.

- Fish catch will increase by 3.5 per cent.

- Labour force to go to new economic zones : 120,000 persons.

- Enrolment in the universities will increase by five per cent, in the secondary vocational schools, by 13 per cent, and in the technical schools by 25 per cent.

- Enrolment in general education schools at the beginning of the next academic year : 12 millions.

- The number of hospital beds will increase by three per cent.

- The amount of medicines will increase by 28 per cent.

- Book publication works will increase by 5 per cent .

- Population growth rate : 1.9 - 2 per cent.

II- VIETNAM AND THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

1- Declaration of Peace Made by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 26 December 1983.

Deeply aware of the responsibilities for the defence of peace of all nations, the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the Plenary Session of the 7th Legislature on 26th December 1983, drew attention of world public opinion to the extremely tense situation in the world and to the serious danger of a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists are now feverishly creating tension in the world, intensifying the nuclear arms race and sabotaging peace. It is a matter of grave concern that the Regan Administration, in collusion with NATO bellicose forces, has been brazenly accelerating the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, seriously threatening peace and security not only in this region but also in the world at large.

The U.S. imperialists, acting hand in glove with other reactionary forces, are opposing the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They have brazenly invaded Grenada, threatened to invade Cuba, Nicaragua and interfered in El Salvador and Lebanon, threatening national independence and security of all countries in Central America and in the Middle East.

In Asia, the Reagan Administration is going ahead with the setting up of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance and is colluding with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in causing tension and opposing peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific region, particularly in Northeast and Southeast Asia.

These acts, conducted by the Reagan Administration have further laid bare the U.S. imperialists' bellicose and aggressive nature and more than ever jeopardized peace, independence and the freedom of all nations.

In the face of this extremely dangerous situation, a broad and powerful movement of peace-loving people in the world has been vigorously expanding in an attempt to fight the U.S. imperialists, to safeguard peace and the right to live, to defend mankind's civilization from nuclear catastrophe, to support the struggle for national independence, sovereignty and the social progress of all nations. The peace movement, in particular, has been developing vigorously right in the United States and in Western Europe, where bellicose circles have posed the gravest menace to mankind.

The most urgent task for all nations in the world at present is to enhance their vigilance, to fight resolutely for the safe guarding of world peace, against the arms race and the American policy of aggression and intervention. The National Assembly of the S.R.V. fully supports the important peace initiatives put forward by the USSR and other member-states of the Warsaw Pact, notably the Declaration on 24 November 1983 by Comrade Y. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. These initiatives which have been advanced, are just and firm counter-measures in response

to the U.S. deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, thus assuring the security of the Soviet Union and of the fraternal and friendly countries, and defending peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

The Vietnamese people warmly welcome the development of the current peace movement in the world and severely condemn all manoeuvres and acts of aggression and intervention by the U.S. imperialists in various regions. They reaffirm their resolute support to the defence of peace, national independence, sovereignty and security of all nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Interpreting the aspirations and the will of its people, the National Assembly of the S.R.V calls on National Assemblies of other countries to do everything possible for the sake of the legitimate interests of their own peoples and of all mankind, to mobilize all forces in a broad struggle to maintain and consolidate peace and to eliminate the danger of war.

The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is deeply convinced that the just cause and the strength of the USSR, of the socialist community, of the non-aligned countries and of the peace-loving people are fully capable of frustrating all imperialist war plans and saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust./.

2- President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Council of State
Truong Chinh Supports Arab Peoples against U.S. Imperialist and
Israeli Zionism,

On December 1983, President of the Arab Republic of Syria Mr. H.E. Assad sent a message to the President of the Council of State of the Socialist of Vietnam, Mr. Truong Chinh, to inform the current serious situation in the Middle-East, which was resulted from the escalation of war by the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists in Lebanon. On 15 December 1983, President Truong Chinh sent a response to President H.E. Assad. The message reads as follows :

"Together with world progressive people, the Vietnamese people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists' gross intervention in the situation in Lebanon, particularly the shellings by the U.S. air force on the posts held by the Syrian armed forces in the Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon. The U.S. acts have created a seriously tense situation, threatening peace and security of Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries. These acts have taken place immediately after the signing of the American-Israeli treaty of military alliance. They expose the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists' plan to use force to press Arab countries to accept a solution which runs counter to the national interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam demands/^{an} immediate end to the U.S. policy of intervention and aggression against the peoples of Lebanon, Syria, Palestine and other Arab countries; and an immediate withdrawal of U.S, Israeli and other foreign Non-Arab forces from Lebanon.

The Vietnamese people constantly support without reservation the peoples of Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists to regain Arab territories illegally occupied by Israel, to realize the sacred national rights of the Palestinians, to defend national independence and sovereignty of other Arab countries, and to safeguard peace in the Middle East and the world over"./.

3- Vietnam in Support of the Republic of Cyprus,

Hanoi - VNA, 3 December 1983 : In response to a message sent by President Spyros Kyprianou on November 15 informing the position of the Republic of Cyprus on the founding of the so-called "The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", The President of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Truong Chinh, delivered this declaration :

"We support the correct position of the Cyprius Government and the Resolutions on Cyprus adopted by Non-aligned Movement, demanding a total withdrawal of foreign troops from Cyprus and an end to all interferences in internal affairs of Cyprus so that the people of Cyprus can decide their own destiny"

Responding to the message of Prime Minister of India and President of the Non-aligned Movement, Indira Gandhi, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong said that the founding of "the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" violated the national sovereignty, the reunification and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus as well as the Resolution of the Non-aligned Movement on the Cyprius problem. This premeditated manoeuvre by the imperialist and other reactionary forces was aimed at dividing Cyprus, maintaining it as a military base against peace and security of the peoples in the Mediterranean region, in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

The people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully support the just struggle of the Cyprius people to defend the independence and unity of their country, and the correct resolutions of the Non-aligned Movement on the Cyprius problem.

4- Vietnam Supports Angola,

In his letter of 27-12-1983 to Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach reaffirmed the strong support of the Government and the people of Vietnam for the revolutionary cause of the Angolan people. Minister Nguyen Co Thach resolutely condemned the South African authorities who recently carried out murderous raids into the chieftowns of the provinces of Ntula, Cunene and Cuando-Cudango of Angola.

"This act of aggression of the authorities of South Africa", noted Nguyen Co Thach in his letter, "violated grossly the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, trampled on international laws, insolently defied progressive public opinion in Africa and in the world.

It is notorious that the South African racist authorities supported by the American imperialists and other international reactionary forces do not renounce their attempt to sabotage the Angolan revolution, to cause instability in Southern Africa with a view to stay the legitimate support of the Angolan and other front-line peoples for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organisation (S.W.A.P.O.).

I affirm with you the combatant solidarity and resolute support of the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the revolutionary cause of the fraternal Angolan people and firmly believe that the people and the armed forces of Angola will crush all the schemes and acts of aggression of the South African racists".

5- Note from S.R.V. Foreign Ministry to P.R.C. Foreign Ministry,

On 5 January 1983, the head of the China Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, delivered to the Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam, a note addressed by the S.R.V. Foreign Ministry to the P.R.C. Foreign Ministry. The Note reads as follows :

On the occasion of the Lunar New Year of Giap Ty (Year of the Mouse), 1984, the traditional Tet Festival of Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, proceeding from the friendship between the two peoples and as a token of good-will, the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposes that the two sides will refrain from all armed and other hostile actions and from open fire in the areas along the common border of the two countries from Zero hour, Hanoi time (1.00 a.m., Peking time) of 30 January 1984 (the 28th day of the 12th month of the Quy Hoi Lunar Year) to zero hour Hanoi Time (1.00 a.m. Peking time) of 9 February 1984 (the 8th of the 1st month of the Giap Ty Lunar Year) so that the peoples in the border areas can enjoy in tranquillity, their Lunar New Year Festival and the first days of Spring.

The above constructive proposal is in accord with the sentiments and aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. It contributes to relaxing tension in the border areas between the two countries and to creating an atmosphere favourable to the settlement of problems in the Sino-Vietnam relations.

Like in the previous years, the Vietnamese side will carry out this proposal and hopes to receive a positive response from the Chinese side.

On this occasion, Vietnam had informed the Chinese side of the decision to hand over to the Chinese government a number of Chinese who have been arrested while illegally infiltrating into Vietnam's territory, so that they can rejoin their families and celebrate Lunar New Year Festival. This handing over will be effective on 24 January 1984 at the border in Lang Son province.

6- News in Brief :

- Agricultural cooperation between Vietnam and Angola :

An Agreement on Agricultural Cooperation for the years 1984-1987 between Vietnam and Angola was signed in Luanda.

The agreement was signed during the visit from 28 Dec, 1983 to 2 Jan, 1984 by a Vietnamese Ministry for Agriculture delegation led by its Vice-Minister Tran Khai, at the invitation of the Angolan Ministry for Agriculture.

During its stay in Angola, the Vietnamese delegation of the Ministry for Agriculture was received by C.D. Kinla, member of the C.C. of the MPLA, Minister for Agriculture, A. Petras, Secretary of C.C. of Party and L. Nascimento, member of C.C. Minister for Planning.

The delegation visited also some agricultural establishments in Angola.

- Agricultural Cooperation between Vietnam and Mozambique :

Hanoi VNA, 28 Dec. - An agricultural cooperation agreement between Vietnam and Mozambique was signed in the Capital of Mozambique.

According to the agreement, Vietnam will supply Mozambique seeds of rice, maize and lemons. Next year, Vietnam specialists will continue going to Mozambique to participate in the management of the hydraulic systems, the promotion of livestock rearing and the training Mozambiquean agricultural engineers.

- Afghanistan's Sympathy with Vietnam :

Afghan leaders expressed, in a recent telegramme addressed to Vietnamese leaders, their fraternal solidarity and profound sympathy with the Party, Government and Vietnamese people on learning the news of damages caused by natural calamities in Vietnam.

The telegramme was signed by Babral Karmal, Secretary General of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council, and Sultan Ali Kisimand, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan.

- Afghanistan-Kampuchea Friendship Association Founded :

The Afghanistan-Kampuchea Friendship Association was officially founded on the occasion of the 5th National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, according to sources from Kaboul.

On 26 December, the Association had the first enlarged meeting with a view to define a programme of actions in honour of the Kampuchean National Day.

A campaign of friendship with Kampuchea was inaugurated by the showing of the Kampuchean documentary film "The Life after the Death" on Afghan T.V. screens.

C.I.M.C.O. Delegation's Visit to Vietnam

The delegation of the Indian Company C.I.M.C.O., a dependent of the industrial group B.I.R.L.A., led by D.P. Mandella, President of C.I.M.C.O. and Counsellor General of B.I.R.L.A., visited Vietnam in December 1983.

During its stay in Vietnam, the Indian guests had exchanges of views with officials of the Ministries of Light Industry and Foreign Trade and industrial and commercial enterprises. They also had working meetings with officials of the People's Committees of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh cities. The two parties agreed on the cooperation between the capital of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh city and the C.I.M.C.O. company, the industrial group B.I.R.L.A. in industrial production, tourism and exchange of goods.

A Group of Americans Visited Vietnam

Hanoi, VNA, 6 Jan. - A group of Americans led by Don Edwards, member of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the Human Rights and Judicial Committee, member of the Committee for the Vietnam's Affairs of the House, visited Vietnam from 30 Dec. 1983 to 5 Jan. 1984 to make inquiries about the consequences of the American chemical war in Vietnam.

During its stay in Vietnam, the group had working meetings with Hoang Dinh Cau, Vice Minister of Public Health and Vietnamese scientists, visited the places exposed to the chemical war and met some of the victims. The group also had an exchange of views with Ha Van Lau, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On 2 Jan. 1984, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received the group.

- Hostile acts of Thailand against Kampuchea in 1983

According to SPK, in 1983 Thailand repeatedly violated the territorial sovereignty of Kampuchea.

Thailand's reconnaissance planes, L.19, helicopters and jet fighter flew 286 times over the border region, from 2 to 8 kms deep into the Kampuchean territory.

The armed boats, including warships, intruded 6637 times into Kampuchean territorial waters between 4 and 34 nautical miles off the islands of Kok Kong, Koh Tan and Foulou Vai.

Thai batteries launched 2497 attacks against the provinces of Pream Vihear, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong.

From Thailand's territory, many groups of Khmer reactionaries infiltrated into bordering provinces. They were promptly intercepted by the revolutionary forces who killed 7340 men and seized 2443 small arms and rifles./.

III- CELEBRATION OF THE 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA,

According to SPK, on January 7th, 1984, hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans throughout the country from Phnom Penh to the provincial capitals, districts and hamlets commemorated the 5th Anniversary of the foundation of the PRK in an atmosphere of elation and overwhelming joy.

In Phnom Penh alone, 170,000 people gathered at the Main Square and along the Lenin and Ho Chi Minh Avenues to celebrate the great National Day. The meeting was attended by Party and State delegations from Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union and nearly one hundred foreign journalists and cameramen were invited. All the meetings were conducted in strict security.

*
* *

Excerpt from the Speech of Comrade
HENG SAMRIN, President of the People's Republic
of Kampuchea and General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea at the Meeting in Phnom
Penh, January 7th.

Pointing out the great significance of the January 7th, 1979 victory, President Heng Samrin said :

"The resounding victory of January 7th, 1979 was the brilliant achievement of the general uprising of the Kampuchean people with the effective, great and timely support of the volunteer forces of the fraternal Vietnamese people. The Victory of January 7th, 1979 which brought about the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was not only the great victory of the Kampuchean revolution but also the victory of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries as well as the victory of conscience of man-kind.

The Victory of January 7, 1979 had not only revived all the achievements of the revolution and the material and moral values tempered and refined along the two thousand years of the history of Kampuchea but also created a new strength, the strength of the Kampuchean labouring people who had been liberated and became the genuine masters of their own country, their own destiny. This victory has helped to restore the time-honoured tradition of solidarity and friendship of the three countries, to consolidate the strategic alliance of Kampuchea - Vietnam - Laos, the vanguard of socialism in South East Asia, and to add a new active member to the peace movement throughout the world".

President Heng Samrin also pointed out the great and all-round successes achieved by the Kampuchean revolution during the past five

years, and the main great lessons drawn from these successes. These lessons are : rebuilding of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea; holding firmly to the two strategic tasks, the defence and construction of the Fatherland; the respect for the collective mastery of the people; restoring and strengthening unceasingly the close unity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; perceiving rightly and becoming vigilant on the enemies' perfidious machinations and wicked acts, the immediate and most dangerous enemy at present are the Beijing reactionary expansionists and hegemonists acting in collusion with U.S. imperialists who are the main and long-term enemies of the Kampuchean revolution; actively implementing the foreign policy of Non-alignment, friendship and peace.

President Heng Samrin welcomed all initiatives and trends towards dialogue between the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN. He said ":

"We condemn the reactionary forces in the ruling circles in some ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, who have acted upon Chinese orders to give sanctuary and food to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. We declare plainly that the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Kampuchea is at the request of the Government and people of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people and armed forces, closely united and co-ordinated with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, are determining to act decisively and effectively in maintaining their security, sovereignty and territorial integrity".

President Heng Samrin appealed to all party members, armed forces and Kampuchean people to strengthen their unity, to bring into full play the high spirit of revolution, ready to annihilate the bandit remnants of Pol Pot forces who crept back from Thailand to pillage and disrupt the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people; to be always vigilant and ready to foil every dark scheme of the enemy; to step up the building of revolutionary forces and to make a big advance in all fields : political, military, economic and cultural..., to strengthen the special friendship and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Laos, and the solidarity with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the progressive revolutionary forces the world over.

Finally, President Heng Samrin emphasized that :

"In the atmosphere of joy and happiness today, in our minds there are still fresh memories of the past tragedy and hardship. We must say, once more, that solidarity with the heroic Party, Government, armed forces and people of Vietnam is a factor for survival of our nation, is a law of development of the Kampuchean revolution. The Kampuchean people express their heartfelt gratitude to the Vietnamese mothers and wives who have three times held to their hearts all suffering and hardship in order to bid farewell to their sons and husbands who came to rescue and support our people from enemies and who, today continue to send their loved ones to share with us their energy and experiences and even their own blood in carrying out the tasks of national defence and construction for our Fatherland. This Kampuchean generation and many to come will ever preserve the unity with Vietnam

like the apple of their eye. There is no wicked scheme which can destroy this treasured unity. We shall scrupulously implement the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation of our two countries signed in February 1979 and the Statement of the Summit Conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam of February 1983".

*
* *

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT HENG SAMRIN AT THE MEETING
IN HONOUR OF THE VIETNAMESE PARTY AND STATE DELEGATION IN
PHNOM PENH, JANUARY 8TH, 1984.

It is a very great joy for me to extend on behalf of the whole of the armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea our warm greetings to the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and President of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam an outstanding activist of the Indochinese Revolutionary Movement. Through you, we wish to express to the Party, the Government and the heroic people and armed forces of Vietnam the profound love of all the Kampucheans you have saved from genocide and our boundless gratitude for Vietnam's devoted, selfless and extremely great support and assistance to the rebirth of our people.

Your presence in our country on this festive occasion - the Fifth National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea - is an inexhaustible source of encouragement to all our cadres and combatants and our entire people, urging us to follow up the wonderful achievements we have made over the past five years in order to advance hand in hand with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos towards still greater victories.

The historic victory on January 7, 1979 and the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea earned the Kampuchean people the genuine right to shape their own destiny. This, on the other hand, constituted the most stunning defeat to the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in their scheme of turning the land of Angkor into a springboard for aggression against our friends on the Indochinese peninsula, in pursuit of their ambition for hegemony over the whole of Southeast Asia. A new strategic situation has emerged for the three fraternal countries in Indochina which makes the Kampuchean - Vietnamese - Lao militant alliance stronger than ever.

The past five years have seen many great achievements of the Kampuchean people in all fields. Meanwhile, remnants of the Pol Pot band and the reactionary Khmer forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann have been jumping at one another's throats and have been weakening in the process.

The marvelous renaissance and steady reconstruction of Kampuchea and the consistent growth in strength of the Kampuchean revolution point to the irreversibility of the situation in our country. The credit for these successes goes first of all to the correct line of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, which, by consistently upholding the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, has succeeded in bringing into play the strength of the entire Kampuchean people and has combined it with the strength of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and of the Socialist community whose mainstay is the Soviet Union, and with the invincible strength of the three revolutionary currents of the era. These successes are also due to the resiliency of the Kampuchean people who, free of the scourge of genocide, are struggling resolutely for their right to live and for the independence, freedom and happiness of the nation. This is also a brilliant victory for the special fraternal relationship between Kampuchea and Vietnam, for the heartfelt, invaluable assistance of the Vietnamese people who have been sharing each grain of rice and each metre of cloth with us, and who have sent their best children here to contribute with sweat and blood to the defence and construction of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

As we meet here in a very warm atmosphere of comradeship fraternity and militant solidarity, we want to speak, with complete frankness and without reserve, to our dear brothers and sisters in Vietnam and Laos, to our compatriots and to the justice-upholding public in the world, about our straight forward and unequivocal thoughts about the relations of the three peoples of Indochina all through the historical journey they have made together past great obstacles and trials.

All through their histories the three Indochinese peoples have had to cope with aggressive forces from outside, feudal China, for thousands of years, imposed its hegemony on all countries in South East Asia. Even today the Chinese authorities still view South East Asia as their sphere of influence and regard Vietnam as the main target for annexation. China used to rule over Vietnam. It used to make aggression on other South East Asian countries to subjugate them. Over a period of one thousand years it occupied Vietnam twice. In the following millennium it made ten invasions against that country.

In Southeast Asia, Thailand was the only feudal force that used to attack all its neighbours Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam, Burma and Malaysia. That began with the founding of Thailand and went on for six centuries and Kampuchean and Laos were regarded as its main sphere of influence and targets for annexation. From the 13th to the 19th centuries Thailand invaded Kampuchea many times., occupying most of the Angkor Kingdom, and devastating the capital of Angkor. It also seized most of the Lao Kingdom. These repeated expansionist aggressions by Thailand caused the decline of the Khmer Kingdom marked by the fall of Angkor in 1431 and the capture of Lovek in 1594. Thailand also invaded Vietnam five times in the 18th and 19th centuries. Late in the 17th century, feudal China and feudal Thailand mounted a joint invasion against Burma. Again early in the 19th century, Thailand colluded with the British imperialists in attacking Burma. Thailand also sided with the French colonialists against the three Indochinese countries from the second half of the 19th century onward. It recognized the French rule in Kampuchea and Laos in exchange for French recognition of Thai occupation of parts of these same countries.

Then, for almost a century, the three Indochinese countries were occupied successively by the French colonialists and the Japanese militarists, and a war of aggression, the bloodiest in history, was conducted by the U.S. imperialists in these countries.

Then again, for four whole decades, China and Thailand, both of them had made expansionist aggressions against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, joined hands with imperialism, colonialism and militarism to oppose these three Indochinese countries. Indeed, historical facts have proved that the greatest danger to the existence of the nations on the Indochinese peninsula was and has been foreign feudal, colonialist, imperialist and expansionist aggressive forces.

Among the three Indochinese countries there are also historical problems resulting from wars and territorial and border disputes among feudal dynasties and henchmen of imperialism. The three peoples were all victims of feudal rule and of domination by reactionaries on the payroll of imperialism. These historical problems, however, are very minimal compared with the crimes perpetrated against the three Indochinese peoples by the rulers in China and Thailand, and by the colonialists, militarists and imperialists. Nevertheless, these problems have been blown up by the enemies in an attempt to fan up enmity among Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam and to cover up their own crimes of aggression against these three peoples. The French colonialists, for instance, successively invaded Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos late in the 19th century, and because of the weakness of the feudal rulers in the three countries, the three peoples of Indochina were subjected to slavery. Yet, it was the French colonialists who twisted history by claiming that their presence had had the beneficial effect of preventing the partition of Kampuchea by Vietnam. Their intention was to rouse the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese people against the Vietnamese people and cover up the real danger of their domination of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. The Chinese rulers, over the past forty years, have twice betrayed the interests of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos by making compromises with the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. Even so they charged Vietnam with leaving the Kampuchean revolution in the lurch, hoping that their groundless charge would set Kampuchean revolutionaries against Vietnam and would prevent discovery of their crimes against these three peoples.

Today, China is colluding with the United States and Thailand against the three Indochinese countries. At the same time it accuses Vietnam of invading Kampuchea and of trying to create an Indochinese federation. Its allegations are designed to paper over its scheme of using the Pol Pot clique of genocidal maniacs to exterminate the Kampuchean people and to serve its strategy of expansionism and hegemonism vis-a-vis Southeast Asia and the whole world.

But history has made it abundantly clear that colonialism, militarism, imperialism and Chinese expansionism have all resorted to the same old divide-and-rule policy to pit one Indochinese country against another thereby making all the three too weak to resist their domination, and to white wash their crimes. The enemies have all

concentrated on Vietnam because that country, obvious to all, was the main target and the most important link in their overall policy regarding Indochina. The Vietnamese people indeed have been the most important force in the common struggle of the three countries for independence, freedom and happiness and have consequently made the greatest sacrifices in this struggle. The reactionary ruling class in each country used to work hand in glove with imperialism and other international reactionary forces to exploit their own people at the same time in their own policy they incited enmity regarding neighbouring countries. Not until the introduction of Marxism-Leninism by Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese communist, to provide the beacon for national liberation struggles of the three Indochinese peoples and the emergence of genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties was national enmity gradually overcome and could the three peoples of Indochina unite in a solid bloc to fight side by side and defeat their common enemies. It is a fact that living next door to one another and faced with threats from foreign aggressive forces many times of their sizes, the three peoples from time immemorial, have stayed close together helping and relying on one another to cope with the common enemies.

For almost a century the Kampuchean people joined the peoples of Vietnam and Laos in a persistent struggle against colonialist domination, unfortunately the colonialists were able to maintain their rule over all the three countries for almost a century because popular uprisings were uncoordinated and because the three peoples, despite their mutual assistance, were not formed into a single bloc and most important of all because they lacked a correct revolutionary line to counter the enemy's divisive schemes. With the emergence of the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930, the revolutionary struggles of the three countries were united in a single front, it added strength to the three countries and to each nation that led to the victories of the three peoples in August 1945. Then, following the dissolution of the French-dominated Indochina and the creation by the French of a three-nation French Union, the ICP, on the strength of the maturity of the revolution in each country dissolved itself in 1951. And the three peoples, led by their respective revolutionary parties, continued to strengthen their solidarity against their common enemies, that was a decisive factor for the continued advance of the three revolutions, past innumerable difficulties, to their historic victories in 1975.

In the history of Kampuchea, the genocide by the Pol Pot clique was the greatest disaster. It took feudal Thailand six whole centuries to cause the disintegration of the Angkor Kingdom, and it took the colonialists and imperialists almost more than three years the genocidal Pol Pot clique, instrument of Beijing, succeeded in driving the entire Khmer nation to the brink of extinction. In the history of the world, no other nation has experienced a disaster of the same magnitude. Half of the population were put to death in the most horrible manner. Poland suffered the greatest percentage of casualties in World War Two compared with the size of its population, but the rate was only one-fifth.

These unpardonable crimes were directly perpetrated by the Pol Pot clique, but they were masterminded by the Chinese expansionists who, capitalizing on the former's chauvinism and foolish ambitions, fed them with the venom of extremely wickedness and ruthlessness of Maoism and used them as an instrument to further China's strategy of

/a century to enslave the Kampuchean people. But in only a little/

great-nation hegemony in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole. It was Beijing's divide-and-rule policy combined with Maoist Policy of the Pol Pot traitors against Vietnamese and Lao peoples that brought about an unprecedented disaster on the Kampuchean peoples, caused great damage to the solidarity among the three countries, threatened the independence and security of Vietnam and Laos, and greatly increased the difficulties to the three countries which had just emerged from a devastating 30-year war. The policy of the United Front for National Salvation has rallied the entire Kampuchean people and united them with Vietnam and Laos against Beijing expansionism and hegemony and against the genocidal clique of Pol Pot. That policy saved the Kampuchean people from genocide, revived them and ushered in a new chapter in the history of the nation and the history of the solidarity among the three peoples.

A historic lesson our people have learned over the past ten years at the cost of our blood and tears is that separation from Vietnam and Laos means death while unity with Vietnam and Laos means victory. As was pointed out at the Indochinese Summit in February 1983, firm solidarity among the three countries guarantees the independence of each. Damage to the solidarity will invariably threaten the independence of each nation whereas consolidation of national independence will further strengthen solidarity. It is clearer than ever to each of us in Kampuchea that our strategic alliance with Vietnam must be firmly defended as a law governing the development of our own revolution, as a primary factor deciding our victory over all our enemies and our success in building and defending our country in working for a plentiful, happy life.

In the long, difficult struggles waged by the peoples of Indochina against foreign aggression, the Vietnamese people have made the greatest sacrifice and it is the Vietnamese people again who have contributed the most worthy part not only to the noble cause of the three nations but also to the common struggle of all nations in the world against imperialism and international reactionaries for self liberation.

Vietnam has become a symbol of courage and revolutionary heroism in the struggle for the ideals of national independence and socialism. Time will pass but the word "Vietnam" will always be fresh in the peoples' minds and the image of the Vietnamese volunteer combatants will be cherished for ever in the heart of each Kampuchean patriot of this generation and of others to come. Having suffered untold misery under feudal and colonialist domination and having experienced genocide, we thoroughly understand the lesson on the invincibility of the great thinking of the late President Ho Chi Minh who said that "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and on the paramount importance of the internationalist policy consistently pursued by the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam.

Our people have vowed to our land and to the memory of the more than three million compatriots who have perished that we will remain as close to our Vietnamese and Lao brothers and sisters as skin is to flesh in defending our nation's right to life as well as

the vital interests of all the nations on this peninsula in the revival of the land of Angkor as well as the building of socialism in all the three Indochinese countries. We will side with you, comrades and with all other forces of revolution in Asia and the world in upholding the banner of peace in gearing the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and world peace and in exposing Chinese hegemony as threat to peace and common security in this region.

Mindful of the Joint Statement of the Indochinese Summit in February 1983, we will resolutely and tirelessly strive to consolidate the militant solidarity and the special comprehensive cooperation among Kampuchean, Vietnam and Laos, oppose all divisive schemes of the enemy, combat all manifestations of chauvinism and incessantly educate our cadres, combatants and people in the traditional friendship and cooperation among the three countries. Solidarity with the Vietnamese and Lao revolutions is a consistent policy and a primary internationalist obligation of the Party and the State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

We know that in our advance we will come across many obstacles raised by the enemy of the Indochinese revolution caused by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists with the complicity and assistance of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen who are persisting in their scheme of destroying the Indochinese revolution. Remnants of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries are still lurking in Thailand and are causing trouble to our compatriots at the border day in and day out. But all their wicked plots and acts will fail utterly. The Kampuchean revolution is advancing steadily along the path charted by the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

Mindful of the two strategic tasks set by the Fourth Party Congress we continue to hold aloft the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity. We combine national defence a primary sacred task of the whole nation with sustained efforts at economic, social, educational restoration and development in the gradual transition to socialism to bring to our people a happy life free from want and care.

In reviewing the five years of national defence and construction we have mapped out a programme of action for 1984 and have decided on orientations for development in the following years. In the resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh Plenums of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchean Central Committee strength is laid on Party building, on the formation of strong armed forces on consolidation of the new relations of production in the countryside, on development of agriculture rehabilitating and strengthening industrial management, on comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam and Laos to thwart all schemes of aggression and sabotage jointly hatched by the Chinese expansionists and the U.S imperialists and other reactionary forces, and to join one another in economic and cultural development and in contributing to the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and for world peace.

We firmly believe that the Kampuchean people will be successful in both their immediate and long-term revolutionary tasks. Their patriotism, their attachment to socialism, their hatred for the enemy and their determination to rebuild their country, combined with the devoted assistance of Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries will give them a great physical strength to make all their dreams come true.

It is an honour for us to meet Vietnamese communists on the occasion of the Fifth National Day of Kampuchea and to tell them that the wonderful achievements made by the Kampuchean people over the past five years were the fruit of the tree of Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos friendship.

In the warm atmosphere generated by fraternal feelings at this solemn meeting we wish to tell the communists and people of Vietnam, through the Vietnamese Party and Government delegation that the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people will make every effort to join them in scrupulously implementing the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries on February 18, 1979 so that the special friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam built on the solid foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, tempered and tested in the fire of the struggles in the two countries may flourish for ever and last as long as the majestic Truong Son range and the mighty Mekong River./

* * *

SPEECH OF COMRADE TRUONG CHINH, MEMBER OF THE
POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CPV, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE
OF THE S.R.V.N, HEAD OF THE VIETNAMESE PARTY AND STATE
DELEGATION TO THE 5th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE P.R.K.

It is with overflowing joy that the Party and State delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam takes part in this meeting to celebrate the National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, of the Council of State, of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and of all the Vietnamese people, I would like to convey our warm greetings and feelings of deep respect to you, comrades and friends, to all the fighters in the Revolu-

tionary armed forces of Kampuchea and to the entire Kampuchean people.

We sincerely thank the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the United Front for National Construction and Defence of Kampuchea for giving us a warm and cordial welcome like brothers in the same family.

We sincerely thank Comrade Heng Samrin for his wonderful words regarding President Ho Chi Minh, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people.

In the atmosphere of happiness aroused by the great festival// shared by the three Indochinese peoples, in looking back over the past five years we realize more clearly the importance of the successes obtained by the Kampuchean people since the victory on 7 January 1979.

The advent of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the rebirth of the Kampuchean nation are the most brilliant victories in her thousands of years of history.

In only five years, under the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people have overcome innumerable difficulties and trials, from suffering and desolation, they have revived and developed their nation, made important achievements worthy of admiration.

After the elimination of the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot clique, henchmen of the Beijing reactionaries, the Kampuchean people established a new socio-economic system which ensures the right to collective mastery, freedom to belief and equality for all national groups.

Famine and epidemics have been eliminated. Agricultural and industrial production are developing gradually. Communications and transport have been rapidly restored. Education shows vigorous growth. At present one out of four Kampucheans are attending school. Cultural, artistic and sport activities have been restored and developed with a new spirit, and these changes have produced a healthy and joyful atmosphere among the masses. The reinforced national defence and security forces have defeated all the Chinese schemes aimed at bringing back the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The achievements of the Kampuchean people are miraculous. They have proved the great vitality and extraordinary energy of a people who have created the glorious Angkor civilization and who today are the real masters of their country.

Kampuchea has changed completely. A whole nation free from genocidal dangers are rising up to build a free and happy life. The Kampuchean revolution is steadily progressing.

Over the past five years, following a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has confirmed her important role for the cause of peace and stability in South East Asia. The international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has rapidly increased.

//of the Kampuchean people which is also a festival/

The miraculous rebirth of the Kampuchean people is not only a victory of their own but also a victory for all the three Indochinese peoples and the revolutionary peace-loving forces over the entire world.

The Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole legitimate and legal representative of the Kampuchean people, will win a worthy place in the international arena. The heroic Kampuchean people will certainly contribute more than ever to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has been forged and time-tested. In particular, since the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party by the late President Ho Chi Minh, the precursor of the Vietnam Communist Party, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the militant solidarity between three nations has become a fundamental factor in assuring victory over all enemies in the struggle for independence and freedom of each country.

With the victory on January 7, 1979 of the Kampuchean people over the Pol Pot genocidal clique and the victory on February 1979 of the Vietnamese people over the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, we, the three peoples, have overcome innumerable trials. We have created an unprecedented strategic situation for the revolutionary cause of each country and opened up a new chapter in the history of militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between three countries.

The historical documents of the summit meeting between Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in February 1983, have confirmed the great victories of each country and laid a solid groundwork for the constant consolidation and development of the special relations between the three Indochinese countries in a new stage. Our three peoples, one after another, have defeated all wars of aggression of the most brutal imperialists and expansionists. The invincible strength of our special relationship stems from the common ideals and objectives in keeping with the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty. Mutual cooperation and assistance strengthen each country in the struggle for independence, freedom and happiness for their peoples and for the common cause of peace and international revolution.

In the prolonged revolutionary struggle, full of difficulties, but extremely glorious, our two peoples, Vietnamese and Kampuchean, have always stood side by side, helped each other, trusted and respected each other, fought and achieved success together.

We are happy to realize that in the new stage of the revolution, the special relations between the two parties and peoples, based on the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea signed on February 18, 1979, have been constantly consolidated and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These special relations today have become an unbreakable force.

The Vietnamese people are determined to spare no effort to consolidate the militant solidarity and special relationship between the two countries and preserve them as we preserve the apples of our own eyes. The Vietnamese people will forever remain confident and faithful friends to the fraternal Kampuchean people.

//and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party/,

On this occasion, I would like in the name of the Party, State and people of Vietnam to express my profound gratitude to the Party, State and people of Kampuchea who have always extended great and precious support and assistance to our people in the struggle for national liberation in the past as well as at present for national reconstruction and defence.

Over the past years, in implementing the Resolution of the Fifth Congress of the Party, the Vietnamese people have achieved new encouraging successes in carrying out two strategic tasks : to build socialism and to defend the socialist country. The socio-economic situation of our country has been gradually stabilized. Agricultural and industrial production and national income are increasing. The economy of Vietnam as it evolves in the correct direction has created favorable conditions for new developments.

The successes that the Vietnamese people have achieved during recent years in spite of difficult circumstances, criminal manoeuvres and acts of sabotage by the enemy, are of great significance. These successes are the results of the correct lines of the Vietnamese Communist Party, the improvement in economic policy and management. They are also due to the awareness of the collective mastery by our people and their spirit of self-reliance. Our successes are also the results of the close cooperation and valuable assistance of the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

In the light of the Resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (December 1983), our fellow-countrymen and fighters, upheld the spirit of patriotism and socialist commitment are determined to increase production, to better the quality of products and economic efficiency, to be thrifty, to do away with the negative aspects of society, and to fulfil and overfulfil the 1984 State Plan in order to achieve still greater successes in national reconstruction and defence.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the American imperialists and other reactionary forces have not yet renounced their attempts at aggression and annexation against the three Indochinese countries. They are launching a many-sided war of sabotage against the revolution of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, to incite confrontation between the ASEAN countries and their Indochinese counterparts, and to sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The current situation requires the strengthening of the solidarity and all-round cooperation between our two peoples as well as the solidarity and all-round cooperation with Laos, the U.S.S.R. and other countries in the socialist community. It also requires the consolidation of solidarity with non-aligned countries, the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world in order to frustrate all the enemies' manoeuvres.

The Conferences of Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries have already made clear the position of good-will of their peoples. The Vietnamese people will continue to maintain and develop friendly relations with the ASEAN countries, to contribute to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The Vietnamese people are determined to fight against the expansionist and hegemonist policy pursued by the Peking reactionary ruling circles and to redouble their vigilance against their perfidious manoeuvres and designs. Meanwhile we always respect our traditional friendship with the Chinese people and would like to restore normal relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence.

The American imperialists, in collusion with other reactionary forces are now stepping up the nuclear arms race, deploying medium-range missiles in Europe, insolently intervening in the internal affairs of other countries, ruthlessly treading under foot the independence and sovereignty of other nations.

They have invaded Grenada, intervened in Lebanon, threatened to invade Cuba, Nicaragua and also intervened in El Salvador, thus creating an extremely tense and complex international situation. More than ever, the struggle to preserve peace is becoming the primary urgent task for men of conscience throughout the world.

We whole-heartedly support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, particularly the Declaration on November 24, 1983 made by Comrade Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and we also support the resolution on December 29, 1983 of the Presidium of the Soviet Supreme of the USSR. These documents lay down appropriate and energetic measures in response to the obstinacy of the USA in going ahead with the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. These measures assure the security of the USSR and the Socialist community, preserve peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

We are convinced that the tremendous strength of the USSR, of the Socialist community, of the non-aligned countries and of the peace-loving people all over the world, and the justice of their cause are fully capable of defeating all war plans of imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialists and of saving humanity from a nuclear catastrophe.

The past 5 years mark a decisive stage in the glorious struggle of the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade Heng Samrin, the staunch and indomitable Kampuchean people with their creative genius will defeat all enemies' schemes and successfully carry out the Resolutions adopted by the Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. The heroic Kampuchean people will surely defend their Fatherland and successfully build Kampuchea into a country of peace, independence, democracy, gradually advancing to socialism. Thus they will contribute to the reinforcement of the alliance and militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and to the struggle for peace and stability in South East Asia as well as to peace, national independence, democracy and social progress all over the world./.

SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIQUE OF THE 8th CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF LAOS, KAMPUCHEA AND VIET NAM.

The Eighth Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in Vientiane on January 28th and 29th, 1984.

The Conference reviewed the last five years of struggle waged by the three Indochinese peoples to build up and defend their respective homeland, appraised the first year's implementation of the resolutions of the three countries' Summit Conference, and discussed on the direction of action for the time to come.

1- The Conference is of the unanimous view that the last five years represent a most difficult but also a brilliantly successful phase for the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in their struggle to defend their respective independence and sovereignty for the sake of peace, stability and cooperation among Southeast Asian nations. In particular, the Kampuchean people's miraculous resurrection and the growing international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have found their most lively expression in the popular military parade organized on the occasion of the Fifth celebration of the National Day. The successes scored by the three peoples in the past five years have dealt a heavy blow to the schemes of the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist forces, of American imperialism and of the reactionary forces within the ruling circles of some Asean countries aimed at provoking confrontation and tension in Southeast Asia so as to reverse the situation in Kampuchea and weaken the Indochinese countries.

The trials of the last five years have all the more bound together the three Indochinese peoples in their special friendship and militant alliance. The three countries' first Summit Conference marks a new phase in the three peoples just and unfailingly victorious struggle as well as in their special mutual relations.

The gradual implementation of the three Indochinese countries' Summit Conference resolutions has steadily reinforced these countries' cohesion and all round cooperation, mutual trust and close ties in their common revolutionary cause.

The conference takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people's resurrection has made

possible the partial annual withdrawal of units of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea, and expresses the hope that the present state of security and stability of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will allow another partial withdrawal in the course of 1984.

2- The Conference is happy to note the increasingly clear awareness of public opinion of the main threat to Southeast Asia's peace and stability as being the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese authorities acting hand in glove with U.S. imperialists. The three Indochinese peoples have been victims of the longest and most bloody wars of aggression in world history and at the same time valiant fighters in the safeguard of their independence, making a major contribution to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. Their greatest aspiration is to live in peace and friendship with all other countries. With their policy of peace, friendship and cooperation, the three peoples of Indochina constitute an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Conference holds the unanimous view that the Chinese authorities' hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries has not in the least changed. While speaking of peace, the Chinese authorities are still in reality, intensifying their multifaceted war of sabotage against the Indochinese countries, attempting to rally local reactionaries, stepping up their infiltrations for subversive purposes as well as their psychological war, trying by all means to divide the three countries and undermine their cohesion. While China on the one hand loudly alleges that the Kampuchea issue is a problem between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries in order to drive the former against the latter on the other, as is known to everybody, the Khmer reactionaries headed by Pol Pot are creatures of China, which is their main supplier of weapons against the Kampuchean people and also the principal threat to the three Indochinese peoples. At the same time China attempts to monopolize the so-called Kampuchea issue to serve its global strategy. While it categorically opposes dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries and drives the former against the latter, it chooses the Kampuchea issue as a central problem to be settled with the Soviet Union aimed at improving Sino-Soviet relations, concurrently using the Kampuchea and Afghanistan issues as the focus of its strategic collaboration with the United States against the Soviet Union, setting the Southeast Asian against the Indochinese nations, and the countries of Southern and Western Asia against Afghanistan. China also demands that a settlement to the Kampuchea issue be a precondition to an improvement of its relations with Vietnam. It is obvious that in the eyes of China, the Kampuchea issue is but a card in its global strategy, in its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, and in the service of its hegemonist and expansionist in Southeast Asia. Such has always been China's customary policy aimed at driving other countries into conflict with one another and taking advantage of these conflicts to serve its strategy and to reach settlements on the backs of the conflicting parties as China did in the case of the three Indochinese people's struggle against the colonialists in the fifties and against the imperialists in the sixties and seventies. The 5-Point Proposal of China on the Kampuchean problem amounts in fact to demanding a unilateral total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea in order to let Pol Pot and his men return to Kampuchea and terminate the Kampuchean people's Republic. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos, The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam appraise highly

the principled stand on the part of the Soviet Union which they consider as a strong support and great source of encouragement for them.

Now as earlier, the three countries of Indochina always set great score by the ties of solidarity and long standing friendship with the Chinese people and view them as an extremely important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia; the present abnormal state of affairs between the three Indochinese countries and China is but temporary and the peoples of Indochina as well as of China share a common interest namely peace so as to devote their energy and resources to national construction. In this spirit, the three Indochinese countries reiterate their proposals aimed at restoring relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea wholly support the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its endeavour to restore peace in the Vietnam-China border areas and resume the Vietnam-China talks no matter where and when. The proposals made by both sides with a view to normalizing relations between them shall be a matter for bilateral discussions.

3- The last five years the successive American administrations have continuously played the Chinese card against the Soviet Union and against the three Indochinese countries. Besides tarring up the arms race, causing an extreme tension in the world and in Asia and the Pacific, the American authorities, in collusion with China, have strengthened their military aid to the ruling circles of Thailand and other ASEAN countries, striven to impede the Kampuchean people's rebirth and to oppose the Indochinese countries. The Conference strongly condemns the American administration's hostile policy vis-a-vis the Indochinese countries, a policy that runs counter to the interests of the American people and to that of peace in Southeast Asia. Such a policy is bound to fail just as the one carried out in Indochina in the seventies did. Out of the friendship between the American and Indochinese peoples that was built up and cemented through the struggle against the war of aggression waged by the American administration in Indochina, out of a humanitarian concern and regard for the American people, each country of Indochina will endeavour to communicate to the other two any eventual informations on the Americans missing during the war in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. If the American government shows itself cooperative and renounces its hostile policy vis-a-vis the Indochinese countries, the latter will be prepared to deal with the American government on this question. At the same time the Indochinese countries are prepared to cooperate on this issue with American non-governmental organizations. The peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam voice the hope that on the question of missing Americans as well as on matters touching common interests i.e. peace and friendship, the American people will cooperate with them, the greatest victims of American imperialism's war like and aggressive policy.

4- The Conference clearly indicated that the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries have a long term and most fundamental common interest, which is the maintenance of a lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, permanently excluding all foreign intervention there and concentrating energy and resources on the solution of each country's urgent problems i.e. economic construction and development the ASEAN and the Indochinese peoples share the ardent wish to live together in peace and to develop relations of cooperation, friendship and good

neighbourliness for the sake of peace and prosperity of each respective country. On the other hand there remains disagreement between the two groups of countries as to the cause of the present situation in Southeast Asia and measures to restore peace and stability in that region. Thailand and a few other ASEAN countries hold the view that a solution to the Kampuchea problem is needed before the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia may be settled and it's their intention to impose an absurd solution with regard to Kampuchea while China, Thailand and the Pol Pot clique would bestow on themselves the right to act freely. They want to introduce into Kampuchea military forces from several countries that used to support Pol Pot against the Kampuchean people thus allowing the so-called coalition government of Pol Pot to be reinstalled back in Kampuchea, liquidating the legal administration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, opposing the Kampuchean people's rebirth and turning Kampuchea into a client of Thailand, American imperialism and Chinese reactionaries. Such a solution constitutes a gross violation of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and contributes to the furtherance of China's schemes against the three Indochinese countries and against peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries consider that a global solution to the problems of Southeast Asia is needed, on the basis of equality respect for the legitimate interest of each group of countries, non-imposition on each other and exclusion of imposition from outside. The contemporary history of Southeast Asia, particularly in the last forty years, has allowed to derive four characteristics :

- The threat to the independence of Southeast Asian nations has always come from outside.

The main victims of the various aggressions, interventions and dominations have been the three Indochinese countries. The aggressions and interventions against the Indochinese countries and against peace and stability in Southeast Asia by colonialist, imperialist and expansionist forces from outside would not have been possible without the assistance and the use of the territory of some countries in the region, in particular Thailand.

The imperialist and expansionist forces have constantly resorted to the policy of divide to rule and driven the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries into a state of confrontation. Any solution that is to bring about solid and lasting peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia will have to take these characteristics into account, ensure respect for the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese as well as the other countries in Southeast Asia, and bring about peaceful co-existence in friendship and cooperation between two groups of countries.

- The adoption of a global solution to the problems related to peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the basis of the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the region, and end to external intervention and the establishment in Southeast Asia of a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation. This global solution could lead a solid and lasting peace in the region. Its content has been mentioned in the resolution on Southeast Asia adopted in March 1983 by the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference, and conforms with the ASEAN countries's proposal on a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality set forth in 1971 and with

the Seven-Point Proposal expounded on behalf of the three Indochinese countries by the Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos at the 36th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1981.

- The adoption of a partial settlement involving the three Indochinese countries and China aimed at the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea paired with a termination of the Chinese threat, of the utilization of Thai territory as a base of action against the three Indochinese countries and the use of Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries against the people of Kampuchea.

- The adoption of a partial settlement involving the three Indochinese countries and Thailand on the basis of an equal security for both sides and the setting up of a safety zone along both sides of the Kampuchea-Thailand border. Both sides shall jointly decide on a form of international control and the terms of the agreement.

Pending a global solution or a partial settlement as mentioned above, a framework agreement on principles governing relations between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries with a view to checking the danger of escalation of the present situation into a major conflict and to paving the way for a gradual solution of the immediate as well as latent points of disagreement between the two groups of countries or among the countries in the region, both sides shall examine an international form of guarantee and observation of what will have been agreed upon by both sides.

The continuation of the present situation, neither a global nor a partial solution being reached, in this case, the disagreements between the two groups of countries will be aggravated thus possibly leading to an explosive, uncontrollable situation that China could take advantage of to provoke a large scale war in Southeast Asia.

The reality of the past five years shows that the nations of Southeast Asia can choose but one alternative which consists of joint discussions between the two groups of countries to settle all problems raised by each side on the basis of equality, respect for each others legitimate interests and absence of intervention from outside. The past five years bear evidence that this is the only way to ease tension, strengthen mutual understanding, reduce disagreement between the two groups of countries, and gradually move toward peace and stability, in conformity with the interests of all countries in the region and for the sake of peace, any other path can only lead to tension and impasse, deepening disagreement between the two groups of countries and creating conditions favourable to indepth foreign intervention within the countries of the region. As form of regional or international Conference the three Indochinese countries' viewpoint is that this is a question that can and should be agreed upon by the two groups of countries on the basis of equality and non-imposition.

The three Indochinese countries are prepared to undertake bilateral consultations as well as to start immediately conversations between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries. All proposals set forth by each side shall be a matter for discussion on the basis of

equality, the People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms its good-will not to let the question of its participation hinder the initiation of dialogue between the two groups of countries. The Conference agreed to designate Laos and Vietnam as representatives of the Indochinese countries to take part in the conversations between the two groups of countries. It welcomes the formula put forward by the Malaysian Foreign Minister on talks between the five ASEAN countries, and Vietnam and Laos and is prepared to examine any formula regarding dialogue between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

The Conference notes that a growing number of ASEAN countries are manifesting their wish to promote dialogue with the Indochinese countries, and once again appeals on the governments of all countries in the world to foster this trend for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

The Conference welcomes the results achieved in the talks between the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Kingdom of Thailand in the settlement of mutual problems and the conversion of the Mekong river into their border of peace.

5- The three Indochinese countries welcome the appraisal of the deep and comprehensive analysis of the causes of the deteriorating international situation made by Comrade Yuri Andropov in his September 28th and November 24th, 1983 Declarations. They extend their unreversed support to all practical steps and measures taken by the Soviet Union with a view to consolidating its defense capacity and ensuring security for the Soviet people as well as for its allies. In their view, the measures of retaliation taken by the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and the Democratic Republic of Germany with the agreement of all other Warsaw Treaty member states, in reply to the schemes of imperialism that tries by all means to obtain military and especially nuclear supremacy by positioning on the territory of a few Western European countries new American medium-range nuclear missiles, as timely opportunities to maintain the balance of nuclear forces in Europe and to ensure peace and security for the peoples of Europe and the world. The three Indochinese countries convey their full support for the position of the Soviet Union and other member states of the Warsaw Pact at the ongoing Stockholm Conference./.

VIENTIANE, January 29th 1984.